

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 3027

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER
A MINUTE

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £3,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £580,000

LONDON:

Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Weston, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwai, He Chuen, Esq.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.
A. B. McKean, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON:—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Deut,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
Geo. Munro, Manager.

Bankers:—
London: The Alliance Bank (Ld).
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI,
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
Hal Fu Yuen, Esq. Lim Kwan Kieg, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. Chu Ming Siang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.

J. D. THORBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Bank is now prepared to make advances
on goods in neutral Godowns, and on
other securities, at rates to be obtained on
application; also to receive Money on Current
Account or Fixed Deposit.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 " 3 "

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [1429]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

M. R. EDWARD HOLLOWAY has been
appointed GENERAL AGENT of this Com-
pany in China and Japan, succeeding Mr.
GEORGE B. DODWELL, who resigned to
devote himself to the affairs of his firm.

Mr. HOLLOWAY has the Company's Power
of Attorney to deal with their business affairs in
China and Japan.

The Company's agencies in India, Australia
and the Straits Settlements will be under his
direct supervision.

His office will be in Hongkong.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,
Vice-President.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [1429]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Company having decided to establish
their own special Agency in Hongkong,
and Shanghai, and to appoint a GENERAL AGENT
who shall devote his services exclusively to their
business, our Mr. GEO. B. DODWELL, has
this day resigned his position as General Agent
for China and Japan. It has been arranged that
the Firm will continue to act as the Commercial
Agents of the Company, until January 1st
next.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,
Vice-President.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [1429]

NOTICE.

M. Y. Son, HENRY HUMPHREYS, was
admitted into Partnership with me on
the 1st day of July last.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1891. [1429]

NOTICE.

TAI ON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

I, U CHEUK TONG, have this day been
appointed GENERAL MANAGER of the
above Company.

U CHEUK TONG,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1891. [1449]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this Day established
himself as AUCTIONEER and GOODS
BROKER.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, 7th December, 1891. [1449]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S CHOICE WINES

A YALA & Co.'S EXTRA-DRY CHAMPAGNE.
ADET SEWARD & Co.'S Choice After-Dinner CLARETS.
do. do. BURGUNDIES.

L. C. & Co.'S FINE OLD DESERT PORTS.

SACCONI'S AMONTILLADO & MANZANILLA.

Dry Royal Sauvur, Haut Sauterne.

RUDESHEIMER,
HOCKHEIMER,
LAUBENHEIMER.

CALIFORNIAN AFTER-DINNER CLARETS AND BURGUNDY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDIES.

HENNESSY'S BRANDIES.

EXSHAW'S BRANDIES.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY, 1848 Vintage.

THE CARLTON CLUB WHISKY (11 years old).

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S OLD SCOTCH (square bottles).

L. C. & Co.'S TEACHER'S
HIGHLAND CREAM.

DUNVILLE'S & HENRY THOMSON & Co.'S IRISH.

" STONEWALL" CHO CE OLD BOURBON.

" RED HEART" RUM, "PLYMOUTH" GIN (Very Superior), French & Italian VERMOUTH.

GINGER WINE and GINGER BRANDY.

MILK PUNCH, CHERRY CORDIAL.

APRICOT BRANDY, CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, MARASCHINO, "D.O.M.".

ANGOSTURA, BOKERS, ORANGE, DANVITA, CHIRETTA & BOLIVAR BITTERS.

BASS'S PALE ALE, GUINNESS'S DOUBLE STOUT.

THE JAPAN BREWERY & Co.'S LAGER BEER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1891. [1438]

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.
(THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE).

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

BY ALL THE LEADING MAKERS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING:—

NEW PIANOS, by:

THE "UNIQUE" MODEL,
The "BOUDOIR" "

GRANDS:—

BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD, PLEYEL.

YACHT PIANOS (Folding Key-boards).

HOPKINSON, CHAPPEL.

2nd-HAND.

BROADWOOD (COTTAGES), (PIANETTES), (GRAND).

COLLARD & COLLARD (COTTAGE).

PLEYEL, STRAUSS, SCHROER

and several others.

(Transposing Pianos).

SCHIEDMAYER, RACHALS, ROSENKRANZ.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$150 TO \$800.

All the above instruments can be purchased by

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS ON HIRE FROM \$8 PER MONTH.

Having just received (at our Hongkong and Shanghai houses) a shipment of over—
TWO TONS of Music, containing every possible style and variety, we will from this date to
the 1st December, offer a discount of 20 per cent. on all Sheet Music and Editions—PETERS,
LITOLFF, and AUGENER.

In fact, every kind of Instrument and Fitting possible.

Call and inspect our stock or obtain our Illustrated Catalogue before buying elsewhere.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

(And at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

The ONLY FIRM in the Far East devoting themselves entirely to the Music Trade.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1891. [1439]

NOTICE.

THE Company having decided to establish

their own special Agency in Hongkong,
and Shanghai, and to appoint a GENERAL AGENT

who shall devote his services exclusively to their
business, our Mr. GEO. B. DODWELL, has
this day resigned his position as General Agent

for China and Japan. It has been arranged that

the Firm will continue to act as the Commercial
Agents of the Company, until January 1st
next.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,
Vice-President.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [1429]

NOTICE.

TAI ON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

I, U CHEUK TONG, have this day been
appointed GENERAL MANAGER of the
above Company.

U CHEUK TONG,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1891. [1449]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this Day established

himself as AUCTIONEER and GOODS
BROKER.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, 7th December, 1891. [1449]

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

HALF A MILLION STERLING per
annum is being paid in Death claims
year by year.

THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to up-
wards of Seven Million pounds. Sterling
and have increased 50 per cent. in the
last 15 years.

THE LIVES who die are annually replaced
by more than double the number of new
carefully selected lives.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

[1433]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [1414]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
VARIOUS RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 2, Queen's Road, West.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1891. [1414]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000] \$833.333.33
EQUAL TO \$318,000.00
RESERVE FUND \$318,

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1891.

Intimations.

DAKIN & BROS. OF CHINA;

LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR
PRESENTS,

DAINTY AND GOOD,

from \$1 to \$100.

CHOCOLATES in Boxes.

in Baskets.

in Bookcases.

in Cabinets.

FROM 25 CENTS TO \$12.00.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

THE BEST OF THEIR KINDS.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WE invite attention to our first supplies

of

CONFETIONERY AND

CHRISTMAS GOODS

RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAESES, PRALINES, and a large selection

of PURE CONFETIONERY from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATE CREAMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush, representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of ENGLISH and JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS, of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes, and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

DEATH.
At the Government Civil Hospital, on the evening of December 21st, JANE ADELAIDE YELLOP.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN CLERICAL POLICY.
LONDON, December 9th.
The Italian Chamber, by a large majority, has adopted a vote of confidence in the Government clerical policy.

THE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.
December 10th.
President Harrison, in his message to the United States Congress, states that he will insist on China continuing measures for the protection of foreigners against anti-foreign outbreaks and for the punishment of those responsible for them. He warmly defends the McKinley tariff, and opposes the free coinage of silver, which places business on a silver basis. The people desire a full coinage, and to use silver when other nations co-operate. He further urges the prompt completion of the navy.

THE PARIS AMBASSADORSHIP.
December 10th.
The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Lytton, as Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BRAZIL.

There is a financial panic at Rio; the banks are guarded, and it is expected that martial law will be proclaimed.

LEGAL.

December 10th.

The M. & G. Steamship Company brought an action against various lines running to China, the Lords delivered judgment affirming the judgments of the lower Courts against the Mogul Company.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The U.S.S. *Lancaster* arrived in Singapore on the 14th inst.

This steamer *China* was docked for cleaning and repairs in Kowloon Dock to-day.

CHRISTMAS Carols will be sung in St. John's Cathedral on Christmas Eve at 5.30 p.m.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

An Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The following drills of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery are ordered for the present week—

Tuesday 22nd 5.30 p.m., Wednesday 23rd 5 p.m.,

and Thursday 24th 5.30 p.m., 7 p.m.: gun drill at Head Quarters. Saturday the 26th, instant, being Boxing Day there will be no carmine at Kowloon.

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.—

Overture "Euterpe and Dichter" Zappa.

Valses "Aphrodite" Wood.

Marches "Cedars of Lebanon" Rossell.

Selection "The Gondoliers" Sullivan.

The order of the day at the meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow at 4.15 p.m. are as follows—

Report by Committee regarding the steps which should be adopted in carrying out the scheme for the disinterment and unearthing of the remains of the Chinese dead. Agenda—Mortality Returns for the weeks ended the 12th and 19th December, 1891.

Our report of the daily course of the great libel action have necessarily been lacking slightly in that completeness and accuracy which we strive to maintain, and to a large extent we are indebted to our contemporaries since it is a sufficiently heavy task to conduct a case like this, without having to report it in full and get the paper out punctually as well. In order that the case shall be fully and fairly recorded, we intend to publish the whole proceedings in pamphlet form, with a very few notes for the special benefit of the judge.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Lydia Steamer, from Hamburg & Co.

Taylor " Shanghai.

Nanchang " Wuhsu.

Pakho " Shanghai.

Thales " Taiwan.

Doris " Kobe.

Piccola " Haiphong.

Fu-fung " Canton.

Ravena " London.

Guam " Shanghai.

Taratos " Sourabaya.

Aggregating 14,005 tons, register.

Outward.

Tatwick Steamer, for Haiphong.

Maria Teresa " Singapore & Co.

Hai-phong " Ho-kow & Co.

Voorwaert " Manila.

Bengal " Kobe & Co.

Glamorganshire " Singapore.

Aggregating 7,326 tons, register.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Chief Justice Sir F. Russell and a Special Jury.)

December 21st.

Minchinnett v. Fraser-Smith.

Mr. Fraser-Smith, in his address to the jury, said—I am glad we are now approaching the end of this particularly tedious and long drawn out case, and I can assure you that I shall endeavour to be as brief as possible. I would like first to point out that, as I am sure you are aware—we have seen it exhibited in Court this morning,—there is a great deal of animus amongst all classes against public newspapers, and more especially against the one of which I am editor and proprietor. I ask you therefore in this case to set aside and ignore all personality as regards Mr. Minchinnett and myself and to judge the case solely on the evidence which has been produced before you and the legal technicians with his lordship will lay down to you. I appeal to you for no sympathy, I ask you for nothing but what I am entitled to—I ask only for right and justice. I ask for no more, and I deserve no less. This, as you have heard, is an action for libel for \$5,000 brought by Mr. Minchinnett against me for two articles published in my paper. The first one appears to have been based on a case heard in Court, *Minchinnett v. Fukens*, in which Minchinnett stated that some money had been repaid to him, but he did not know how much. The article dealing with the case was a fair comment on the evidence given during the hearing. I utterly repudiate the insidious attack on my learned counsel to the words complained of; I utterly deny that any malice or feeling of ill-will actuated the words made up of. It states in effect, that Minchinnett was in the habit of taking bribes. It has been proved beyond doubt, it has been in fact admitted, that he did take bribes. There is no other part of the article that refers directly or indirectly to Minchinnett personally but this. My defence to this action is one of privilege and justification. Every public writer has the privilege of discussing public matters. In the article complained of I have discussed, and I say I have discussed honestly and fairly, what occurred in a public Court. The second article dealt with the case in which Minchinnett was charged with rape. In that case Minchinnett was discharged by the Magistrate on the ground of there not being sufficient evidence to convict, not as stated in the pleading, on the ground that he was innocent. One of the chief witnesses in that case was the woman Ah Ngan. You have heard her evidence in this case. She lived with the plaintiff for some six or seven years. He had been kind to her. All the witnesses agree in saying—Let us do the man justice—that he was a generous and liberal nature. He afterwards leaves this woman and gives her a pension and takes up with her daughter. At the time the charge was laid the woman was living on his bounty. This is the woman, unsworn by anyone who comes forward and gives evidence against him. That evidence was given by her at the Police Court, and you yourselves have heard it in all its shocking details, and I ask you whether consider it is possible that this woman, while admittedly on good terms with Minchinnett, should have invented such a story. What reason what object had she to do so? She was Minchinnett's pensioner, she had no quarrel or difference of any kind whatever that would have induced her to invent such a story as that she told to the Magistrate. The case

was tried and the charge dismissed. It came before me in the ordinary course of my business as a journalist. I was free to comment upon what I thought was a miscarriage of justice. Minchinnett may not have been guilty of rape. I never accused him of it. Had I, had any hand in setting the law in motion against him, I should never have done it. The evidence of that was corroborated by this girl, and that was I have no doubt, even now. The evidence of that was corroborated by Mr. Goulbourn and Mr. Ward. What I wish to call your attention to now is my vindication of my character as a public journalist for bringing this case to public notice. His lordship will tell you that I was privileged in so doing, and he will also tell you, I think, even if the statements are exaggerated, they must not be weighed by you in a golden scale, that some latitudes must be given to public writers, even although they may diverge a little from observing due decorum as regards the language used. Before this case can be made out by the other side it must be shown that the articles were acted upon by malice. Mr. Francis stated in his opening speech that he would prove this. I ask you, gentlemen, has he done so? He states that I took possession of Webber's property under power of attorney. Has he proved that? He has proved nothing. All these allegations were made by him with the object—a practice very successfully pursued by him on former occasions—of doing what is known as fogging the jury. He wished to muddle you, gentlemen, and he made statements that he has never attempted to justify. He says my object was to drive Minchinnett out of the colony. What foundation is there for such a statement? Suppose I had driven him out of the colony? I should have paid him £100 to Tsang King on that note, all the same. Where, then, was the object of driving Minchinnett out of the colony? The idea is absurd. I asked him to pay Ah Ngan the £100. I asked him to pay the £100 to the woman Ah Ngan. I cannot imagine any barrister, any gentleman representing the English bar and wearing the silk of a Queen's Counsel, could possibly have advised such a course of action. Mr. Webber, hard up, broken down as he was, had still sufficient instincts of a man and a gentleman to refuse to be bought and sold; to play the role of Judas Iscariot, even at the suggestion of Mr. Dennis. And how to refer to one more point: It has been suggested—why did Mrs. Goulbourn not tell the story in the Police Court that she has told in this box? She has told me that she has told the story in this box? She has told me that she was told by the woman Ah Ngan that she was never charged with the robbery of the £100. She was told that if she did, her husband would get into trouble. Why, if her story was not true, should Mr. Van Eps, as she has stated, offer her \$500 to clear out of the Colony? Take every witness that has been called; what object have they in coming here to give evidence against Mr. Minchinnett? It has been asked why Mr. Webber was not called at the trial. Mr. Roddy was not called, and has told you that it was his own suggestion that he should not be called to give evidence against the plaintiff. I would just call your attention to one more point, gentlemen, before finishing, and that is to the statement made unsworn by the plaintiff when he was in the box. He was asked when Ah Ngan first charged him with the outrage on Li Afai. His reply was "eight or nine months after" and then His Lordship put the question—"After what?" and the plaintiff picked himself up. Two seconds more, and we should have had Minchinnett admitting himself the very offence which he now seeks damages for, for being accused of. I ask you, what is the value of the testimony of such a man as that? Gentlemen, I must apologise for having had to detain you so long, and I must thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. If I have omitted anything that I should have called your attention to I feel I can safely leave it to his lordship to fill up the gap.

I think that as I went to Australia for the purpose of getting Mr. Webber back, I brought him back for the sole purpose of saying what he knew in connection with this affair and for nothing else. With Mr. Webber's private relations with Minchinnett I had nothing to do. I knew nothing of them except from certain mention and I cared less. All I had to do with was that he should come back here and tell the truth in regard to this matter, and I brought him back for no other purpose. I now propose, gentlemen, to run shortly through the evidence and place before you what I take to be the salient points. I must admit to you first of all that the whole evidence, in some extent at least, has been affected by contradictions. But you must remember, gentlemen, that some time has elapsed since the occurrence of the events sworn to in that evidence, and that a certain amount of latitude must be allowed. There is no doubt there has been some very tall lying on one side or the other. It will be for you to say on which side the taller lying has been indulged in. On both sides a considerable number of inaccuracies have been stated as gospel truth. It will be for you to say whether these have resulted from intention or have simply been mere slips of memory. The witnesses have not been of a particularly high class, but when you are enquiring into the character of a man you are bound to get the evidence of the people with whom he associates. With regard to Mr. Webber I think it is a case of civil communications corrupting good manners, and I only regret that a man of his standing should have been on terms of intimacy with a man like Minchinnett. The defendant then reviewed the evidence given and called the attention of the jury to the fact that the whole of the witnesses had called could possibly have had no object in coming forward and giving evidence on his behalf. Continuing, defendant said—I have taken every step to elucidate the truth of the charge that was made against me. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Dennis, a solicitor of this Colony, who said that if he had the chance he would quash Fraser-Smith. That is the key to the whole affair. I can now begin to see daylight coming through the dark clouds that for many months have been hanging over me. And now, gentlemen, I should like to call your attention to the letter of the 3rd August from Mr. Webber to myself. It was said that in that letter he was accused of being a scoundrel. I put it to you whether this looks like a concocted letter. I cannot see on what grounds Mr. Francis suggested that Mr. Webber and myself concocted this letter. For what purpose should we do so? What does it prove? It simply states that he was accused of being a scoundrel. Take the article referred to Minchinnett particularly, he (Mr. Francis) was quite prepared to say that had it stood alone, had there been nothing coming either before or after it, it could not be called defamatory, and it might be called fair and reasonable comment on a case that had occurred a few days before in Court. Unfortunately the paragraph did not stand alone. There was something before and something after it. The article opened with a general attack on the Surveyor-General's Department. It alleged that they were all incompetent and corrupt, practically from the Surveyor-General down. He then went on to deal with the overseers who came into contact with "pure-proud" contractors. He pointed out they must be corrupt because they had more money than they could legitimately or properly have so to give illustrations. There could be no doubt that Minchinnett was the person alluded to and that he was indeed a scoundrel. He had a wife and children. Now a bribe was something given to a person to induce him to do something which he would not otherwise have done. It was not the same thing as a present. The defence had not denied that Minchinnett might have received presents from contractors, but they had also shown that at the time Mr. Minchinnett was not in the Department was absent from its trials and regulations. He submitted that on that article alone they were not guilty of corruption. He went beyond his pleadings and by his questions he put to the witness and the evidence he extricated reiterated the charge that the girl was foully outraged and that she died in consequence of that outrage. Mr. Goulbourn was first called, and he had only written two and that he had not told Fraser-Smith what evidence he could give against Minchinnett. The important question put by his lordship pointed out that there was a flaw in the evidence, a missing link in the chain. Mr. Webber was afterwards detained on a charge of perjury. Whether it was worth while doing that might be a question, but all he could say, since it had been alluded to, was that there was no personal ill-feeling on his (the learned counsel's) part towards him, nothing but sincere regret that a young man of such abilities should have got into such a position. He simply gave the best advice he could in the interest of his client. The learned counsel then went on to refer to the character of the defendant's answer and his amended answer and further particulars in which he did not refer to the original gross charge of rape followed by death, but alleged indecent assault. But he was not content to rest upon that, when he came into Court, and on the hearing evidence given by the woman Ah Ngan in the Police Court, which he might not unfairly perhaps have put forward as his justification for his article; he went beyond his pleadings and by his questions he put to the witness and the evidence he extricated reiterated the charge that the girl was foully outraged and that she died in consequence of that outrage. Mr. Goulbourn was first called, and he would ask them if they could attack him for having given such a verdict for the plaintiff not to render it for injury by giving merely nominal damages. He would say that the plaintiff would make his name in the colony, where there was no lower middle class, where a man like Minchinnett could only associate with certain people. It was almost a matter of course that he should drop into these immoral connections. In considering the question of damages the jury were entitled to take into consideration the conduct of the defendant as well as the position of the plaintiff, and he would ask them to consider what effect the charge made in that paper against Minchinnett might have on the latter's prospects of obtaining employment. Mr. Fraser-Smith had put it very strongly, when dealing with Goulbourn's evidence, that from men in that position of life they may not expect the same high standard that they expected from better educated men, and in this colony, where there was no lower middle class, where a man like Minchinnett could only associate with certain people. It was almost a matter of course that he should drop into these immoral connections. In considering the question of damages the jury were entitled to take into consideration the conduct of the defendant as well as the position of the plaintiff, and he would ask them to consider what effect the

not his duty to put a man on his trial. Now what had happened? The charge of rape was made before the Magistrate, but in the course of the investigation, if anything was proved at all it was a case of indecent assault. If the evidence had been equal to it, the Magistrate would have been bound to commit on that charge, but look at the evidence he had before him. (His lordship then read the material portions of the evidence taken at the Police Court.) There was no corroboration except that a row appeared to have occurred, and it further appeared that a charge had been made by Minihinet against the woman Ah Ngan, and this accusation was brought as a counter-chg. Newspapers were entitled to comment on public trials in Courts of Justice, and it would be for the jury to say whether what had appeared was fair comment on the case in question. Assuming they considered the charge was not proved in substance and in fact, was what had been published by the defendant fair and honest criticism or was it dictated by malice? If there was malice it destroyed the privilege and the plaintiff was entitled to damages, but if it was fair comment, he was not. A good deal had been said about Webber and Goulnour. Now if Webber had the information he said he had and learned that his friend had been sent to prison for want of it, he could not conceive of an educated man or a man with any spark of feeling standing by and doing nothing. Under the circumstances where, he said, it is the Colony and knowing that there was an incitement that he would not keep himself posted as to what was going on by newspapers or by seeing the captains of steamers. Then they had the story of Goulnour. Could they conceive that Goulnour with the knowledge he said he possessed would have stood by? As Mr. Francis had said, they could understand why Goulnour did not tell all he knew in the Police Court—proceedings again Minihinet, but was it conceivable that in the conspiracy case he should have allowed the whole thing to pass and have taken no steps to bring what he said he knew to the notice of the Court or the Executive Government, even after the trial? Was it not much more conceivable that the whole of the story was simply an afterthought, got up for some reason or another to bolster up this case? He did not know why it was done, but it appeared to him as inconceivable that these people should stand by for months and allow Fraser-Smith and Ward to go to prison, that he would be more inclined to take the other view. Mrs. Goulnour said, at the Police Court, "I never saw it said I saw it and it is untrue that I said I did see it." Now she told them that she saw the offence committed on the child and that she immediately told Ah Ngan to go upstairs and see what was going on. That was not at all consistent with the story Ah Ngan told at the Police Court that she gave her the other day or with Mrs. Goulnour's own evidence before her.

Mr. Strate. A great deal had been said on Mr. Webber's defence examination and the jury saw the circumstances under which that evidence was given. The steamer by which he was going away was leaving on the Tuesday. On the Monday an application was made for a *de bene esse* examination and the parties consented. No Registrar or Deputy Registrar being available, he (his lordship) took it himself and sat to a late hour and resumed at half-past nine next morning. The consequence was that there was a very exhaustive examination. Now, if that evidence had been left on record and Mr. Webber had gone away, he would have left this without knowing two facts, important from the point of view of the defendant, recd, namely that he had reported the matter to Mr. Pittman, who was then living, and that the woman Ah Ngan and Mrs. Goulnour had consulted him with reference to the assault on the child. And Mrs. Goulnour now testified that she went with Ah Ngan to Webber's office. He (his lordship) asked Webber the question *in absentia* execution when he saw Ah Ngan and he said he saw her a few months afterwards in the house. They had also the rd Ah Ngan's statement. Whether she went with Mrs. Goulnour to consult Webber or not was a question for the jury to answer. Another very important fact struck his mind at the time namely, whether an attempt had been made to drive this important witness out of the Colony, whether Mr. and Mrs. Goulnour had been offered red money to go away. It was necessary on that point to have the evidence of Van Es, and they had heard Van Es say that no such offer was made, that no authority was given to him to make such an offer, and that he had no right to interfere in any way. Now as to Ngan's statement, supposing they had impliedly been trying a case of indecent assault would they have considered there was sufficient evidence against Minihinet to make them call on him for his defence? His Lordship then read the evidence given by Ngan at the Police Court, and said that throughout the whole of it there were such inconsistencies, unsupported as it was, that it was the Magistrate's duty to dismiss the case. But had the defendant adduced such proof to what was given before the Magistrate as to satisfy the jury that the offence was committed? It seemed to him that all this extra evidence proved too much, because if it proved anything it proved rape. The article published by the defendant, found out with the persons in authority for not having had the charge formulated as one of indecent assault instead of rape, whereas the charge that was made was rape and nothing else. His lordship then proceeded to review Webber's evidence as to the visit he was said to have received at midnight, and said it seemed a very improbable story that such a thing should have occurred and that one man should have gone to another to confess his own crime. The only explanation would be that he had gone to seek legal advice, but Mr. Webber said it was not his legal adviser that he saw him. That was an incident of the case which was certainly a strange one, and it was for the jury to decide on one side or the other. They had heard Minihinet's statement that when the charge of perjury was made agst Webber at the Police Court, Spooner signalled to him to speak to Webber and Webber said he had been guilty of telling lies. Minihinet went and told his solicitor and his solicitor communicated with Webber. And on that point he must say he thought it was unfortunate that Mr. Dennis should have had any communication whatever with Mr. Webber under the circumstances and having regard to the fact that Webber was a witness in the case against Minihinet and was the subject of a charge of perjury before the Magistrate. Webber denied that he made the statement and Mr. Dennis said that he denied it to him. Referring to the evidence of Minihinet his lordship said he was struck with the manner with which he made certain statements to him, but he thought it only fair to say that Minihinet had heard so much about the charge that the date had possibly become fixed in his mind as to which reference was being made. It was for the jury to say whether there was anything in his manner indicating anything like an admission of the charge, namely an indecent assault on the child. Mr. Francis had suggested that Ngan had put up to make the statement and did by Mrs. Goulnour, but Ngan herself said she did not tell Mrs. Goulnour until a month afterwards and that the child remained in her house under control. He could not see any ground for the suggestion that the charge was suggested by Mrs. Goulnour and he thought Ngan was innocent enough if he thought there was any ground.

HERR FRIEDENTHAL'S CONCERT.

against her, to invent that countercharge herself. The girl Emily had, not been called by either side. If the jury found the plaintiff was entitled to damages, the question arose, what amount? That depended very much on the man's character and the injury he had received. It then had been a false and malicious publication he was entitled to damages, and the *virtuous* had to make the best of the bare and comfortable "upper room." It is strange, however, that even then the general public did not assemble in very great numbers, which can only be accounted for by the fact that music—real music—is beyond the comprehension or appreciation of Hongkong people. The success of the evening was further marred by the break-down of the instrument used by Herr Friedenthal. We are assured that it was the finest piano in Hongkong, but if that is so, then Hongkong does not possess a piano that would fit £5 in a pawnshop. For in the middle of the concert something went wrong with the works, and though attempts were made to put the old thrashing machine right it was no use, and the subsequent selections were entirely spoiled. In fact, the only redeeming feature of the whole evening was the Professor's undoubtedly fine playing, which even under such disadvantages showed him to be the greatest *pianist* ever seen in the East. Special mention must be made of the rendering of Weber's *Cancionstück*, in which Miss de Souza very effectively assisted. The "Mandolin," repeated by special request, is a sweetly pretty work, the more appreciated by contrast with the heavier pieces which comprised the programme. It is to be hoped that Herr Friedenthal will give another performance, and that a better response awaits him. If not, the old question will ag-in arise—Can any good thing succeed in Hongkong?

LIST OF PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR CHINA.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from London, Nov. 19.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. H. Blanchard, C. B., Blanchard, Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Blanchard. To Hongkong: Mr. J. W. Fletcher, Mr. Fleetham, jun., Mrs. C. Andrews, Mr. Salter, Colonel Harrington Sturt.

Per P. and O. steamer *Sutler*, from London, Nov. 26.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. G. Bobby, Mr. G. T. Howell, Mr. W. H. Warren, Mr. A. Preedy, Mr. W. Rudland, Mr. C. H. S. Green, Mr. G. W. Stokes, Mr. W. P. Knight, Miss Howard, Miss Bell. To Hongkong: Mr. Roberts, Captain Lewis, Sub-Lieut. G. E. Hand, R.N., Sub-Lieut. H. O. Tracey, K.N., Mr. R. Liverby, Mr. Ormerod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mustilla* from London, Nov. 26.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. C. Monte, Mr. E. N. Robertson, Mr. H. G. M'Gowen, Mr. Alex. Smith. To Hongkong: Mr. E. Exell, Mr. A. Allison.

Per P. and O. steamer *Rheidow*, from London, Dec. 3.—To Shanghai: C. Price Bradshawe, Mr. G. G. Exon.

Per P. and O. steamer *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 10.—To Shanghai: Miss Annie Anderson, Miss M. Whitaker, Miss Warr, Miss Steele.

To Hongkong: Mr. Roberts, Captain Lewis, Sub-Lieut. G. E. Hand, R.N., Sub-Lieut. H. O. Tracey, K.N., Mr. R. Liverby, Mr. Ormerod.

Per P. and O. steamer *Rheidow*, from London, December 11th.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Philip, Miss Maddison, Miss M. Johnston, Miss A. Johnston, Miss R. Johnston, Miss Richard. To Hongkong: Rev. and Mrs. C. Bennett.

Per P. & O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, December 27th.—To Hongkong: Mr. H. W. Aston and friend.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sydney*, from Marseilles, Nov. 29.—To Shanghai: Mr. Fries, Mr. and Mrs. Wenzmore, To Hongkong: Mr. Charleka, To Sigon: Prince Henri d'Orleans, Mr. Brantel, Mr. and Mrs. Somborn, Mrs. Claude.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saghalien*, from Marseilles, Dec. 13.—To Shanghai: Mr. Saint Croix.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Coledonien* from Marseilles, Jan.—To Shanghai: M. Symper Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company's steamer *Sudeten*, from Bremen, Nov. 1.—To Shanghai: Mr. Max. von Lynemann, Mr. and Mrs. Michel, Mr. H. F. Thompson, To Hongkong: Mr. G. Atzmann, Mr. Eckhoff, Mr. Fred. S. Jorgensen, Miss Sara Morris Nixon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE CHINA BORNFO CO., LIMITED.

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

Sir,—With reference to the reports published of the meetings of shareholders in the above company held in Hongkong, in July ulto, in which Messrs. Wick and Fenwick grossly slandered me, I beg to inform you that on seeing those reports, I wrote at once instructing eminent counsel to bring either a criminal or civil action as he might deem advisable against those persons in order to refute the charges made.

I regret now to learn on this high authority that I am disbarred from action as "privilege" would shield these persons from the consequences of their utterances as shareholders, made (I would remark) in my absence here, on advice of the company's medical men and on leave granted by my co-directors on the 15th December, 1890.

As you published reports of the meetings I trust you will in justice give publication to this letter.

Your obedient servant,
E. E. ABRAHAMSON,
London, 20th November, 1891.

THE ESCAPE OF THE REV. J. PARKER.

A correspondent at Tientsin writes to the *N.C. D. News* on the subject that he had just interviewed the Rev. J. Parker, of the Lord's mission, and found that he has some narrow escape. He was living in Chanyang at the time the rebels commenced the attack. He had heard rumours over-night of their intentions, and before daybreak he was roused by the shout of citizens who were rushing out of the city with their chattels hastily got together.

Mr. Parker quickly prepared a bundle of clothing, and joined the exodus passed out of the south gate, as the rebels were entering the north gate. They had already fired the *gatling* and the rattle of musketry was unpleasantly near. A biting wind was blowing at the time and many women and children were frozen, having left their warm clothing behind in the excitement. Mr. Parker, after hiding for some ten days, started for Shantakuan, and thence to Tientsin.

After some five days of hiding he returned to Chanyang and found it deserted, except by a few innkeepers. He promptly buried all his valuable books, etc., before leaving, and made the best of his way to Tientsin, a nine days' journey.

SHING-HSIEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Shing-hsi-en, 7th December, 1891.

The gao troops that were said to be within two days march of this were recalled, as their services were not required. These soldi-

ers already on the scene of action appear to be utterly helpless without the aid of the peasant militia, recently formed in the villages around the disturbed districts, who alone can conduct them to the hills and caves of the rocks where the bandits are likely to be in hiding, and some of these braves are a sorry lot. One company was led by these armed villagers right upon a band of about 50 of these lawless roughs; but instead of surrounding them and shutting them in as the peasants thought they would, they began to fire off their rifles, which soon brought the bandits to a standstill, and after interchange-

"real music"—is beyond the comprehension or appreciation of Hongkong people. The success of the evening was further marred by the break-down of the instrument used by Herr Friedenthal. We are assured that it was the finest piano in Hongkong, but if that is so, then Hongkong does not possess a piano that would fit £5 in a pawnshop. For in the middle of the concert something went wrong with the works, and though attempts were made to put the old thrashing machine right it was no use, and the subsequent selections were entirely spoiled. In fact, the only redeeming feature of the whole evening was the Professor's undoubtedly fine playing, which even under such disadvantages showed him to be the greatest pianist ever seen in the East. Special mention

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The second piano recital of Professor Friedenthal was given in the City Hall on Saturday night, in the presence of H. E. the Governor, Lady and Miss R. Nixon. Through some fault in the arrangements, the Theatre Royal was not procurable, and again the audience and the *virtuous* had to make the best of the bare and comfortable "upper room." It is strange, however, that even then the general public did not assemble in very great numbers, which can only be accounted for by the fact that music

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To-day's
Advertisements.

VICTORIA LODGE
HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1891. [1531]

S.T. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 23rd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1891. [1532]

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 25th and 26th inst.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

E. L. HUNTER,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

F. DE BOVIS,
Chief Manager.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

For the COMPTOIR NATIONAL DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

L. GLENAT,
Acting Agent.

For the BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

DE WESTLEY LAYTON,
Secretary.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

A. B. MCKEAN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1891. [1533]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship.

"ESMERALDA."

Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

SHEWAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1891. [1534]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 28th December, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 21st December, 1891. [1534]

To be Let.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES in KNOTSFORD TERRACE containing 5 Rooms each and Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.

Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1535]

TO LET.

THE PREMISE known as Bowrington Foundry with Dwelling House (5 Rooms).

ALSO,

A Large GODOWN, SHEDS and YARD. For further particulars, apply to:

GORDON & CO.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [1535]

TO LET.

N. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to:

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1891. [1535]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A LARGE WELL VENTILATED GODOWN in Duddell Street. Rent very moderate.

Apply to:

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891. [1536]

TO LET.

ROOMS in Podder's Street on First Floor. Suitable for offices.

Apply to:

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1891. [1535]

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th November, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th inst., both days inclusive.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1891. [1535]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS DESSERT.

FINEST MUSCATEL TABLE RAISINS, FINEST JORDAN ALMONDS, TURKEY and ELEMA FIGS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, BONBONS and FANCY SWEETS, CALCAR & BOWER'S BUTTER SCOTCH, EVERTON TOFFEE and RUSSIAN TOFFEE, PUDDING RAISINS, CURRANTS, CANNED PEELS, ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON and MIXED. Special XMAS-GIFT—Assorted Case One Dozen WINES and SPIRITS. [1535]

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

15, Praya Central, Hongkong. [1535]

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [1535]

[1535]

W. POWELL & CO.

SPECIAL SHOW

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL PRESENTS:

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1891. [1535]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR STOCK

OF

FANCY AND LEATHER GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1891. [1535]

ROBERT LANG & CO.

DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM 30, SILK LINED.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS.

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style.

EVENING DRESS TIES and GLOVES.

EVENING DRESS HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO.

EVENING DRESS SHOES and PUMPS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1891. [1535]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

AND

Commission Agents.

RESPECTFULLY INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR VARIED STOCK OF

CHOCOLATES, SHORTBREAD, TOFFIES, &c.

SCOTCH HEATHER, HONEY, \$1 per bottle.

OUR SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

BRANDY, BEAUTLEAUX, &c.

ALE BASS' Read Bros., Bull's Head.

STOUT GUINNESS Read Bros., Bull's Head.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1891. [1535]

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

WATERBURY WATCHES

(MOST RELIABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS)

E SERIES

is now offered for a dollar 50 cents each.

GENTLEMEN'S J SERIES @ \$4.75 EACH.

LADIES' L " "

Inspection is respectfully invited.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

8, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1891. [1535]

INTIMATION.

J. BLACKHEAD & CO., LTD.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Pudder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED EX-PRIME, PORK and BEEF, in Barrels.

AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.

CH. MOTZ & CO., BORDEAUX CLARET CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hennessy.

FLENSBURG STOCK-BEER.

ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORE AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

DISCOUNTS AND TRADE DISCOUNTS.

SOLES Agents for Leno's ANDERSON'S WATCHES.

SOLES Agents for W. G. BUMPHREYS & CO., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [1535]

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR THE TRADE.

TULE LIFE PRESERVER AND RAFT.

Manufactured by the

EDUC. TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1891. [1535]

Intimations.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, being CHRISTMAS DAY